

Timothy Seed.
5 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] TODD & CRITTENDEN

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church. Journal read by the Clerk.

The following message was received from the GOVERNOR, and the rule requiring it to lie over one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I nominate for your advice and consent, John Milton, to be Notary Public of Jefferson county.

Thomas S. Harlow to be Commissioner of Deeds &c., for Kentucky in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. HAWKINS presented a petition, which was appropriately referred.

A message from the House, announcing the passage of certain bills, resolutions, &c.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary committee, a bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Paducah; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Also, a bill from the House to more effectually suppress gambling; read and passed. The Yeas and Nays being called on its passage stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Crenshaw, Draffin, English, Hambleton, Hardin, Hawkins, Heady, Hobbs, Holloway, McNary, Patterson, Rice, Russell, Speed Smith, Swope, Thomas, Walker, Wall, Williams and Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Thurman and White—2.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter of the Western Baptist Theological Institute at Covington; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House to incorporate the Stickney Mining Company, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to incorporate the Columbian Mining Company in Crittenden county, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Also, a bill from the House, granting a change of venue to Samuel Jarvis, with a slight amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the following bills, which were read and passed.

A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Floyd.

A bill allowing an additional Constable to Bath county.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the committee on Religion, a bill to divorce Mary Finley; read and passed.

Mr. SPEED SMITH, from the Internal Improvement committee, a bill repealing all laws declaring Bull Skin in Clay county, a navigable stream; read and passed.

Also, a bill declaring Middle Creek, in Floyd county, a navigable stream; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter of the Dover and Minerva, and Maysville and Germantown Turnpike roads; read and passed.

Also, a bill to change in part the State road from Owingsville to Big Sandy; read and passed.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

The special order of the day, set for 11 o'clock this day, coming up, being the resolutions relative to the late Gen. John Caldwell, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, its further consideration was postponed until next Saturday.

Leave was granted to Mr. HOBBS to introduce a bill to incorporate the Board of Publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; referred.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a preamble and resolution to expunge, from the Journal of the Senate, a resolution of thanks to the United Society of Friends of Philadelphia, for a copy of a book entitled *Diamond on the War*, when the hour arrived for the day.

The unfinished order of yesterday, the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. EVANS proposed an amendment similar to that portion of the bill which was stricken out on yesterday. His amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That all laws which allow Merchants and retailers of Dry Goods to sell ardent spirits by the quart, are hereby repealed.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was carried.

A bill to connect the Kentucky river navigation with the Crab Orchard and Louisville Turnpike road.

Mr. DRAFFIN offered some slight amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. WALL offered an amendment appropriating money to certain other roads, when

Mr. DRAFFIN moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Wednesday week.

An engrossed bill from the House "entitled an act to further suppress duelling."

Mr. PATTERSON moved to re-consider the vote ordering the bill to its third reading for the purpose of amending it, which was carried.

He then moved to amend the bill so it would not take effect until the 10th day of January; and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend its title so as to have it read "an act to license duelling;" motion lost.

Mr. HOBBS had the unanimous consent of the Senate to present the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Louisville against the establishment of another Medical School in that City; appropriately referred.

Joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th of February, *sine die*.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, when

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WATERMAN, of the Methodist Church. Journal read by the Clerk.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. EAKER had leave to introduce a resolution tendering to J. H. Green "the use of this Hall on Wednesday evening to deliver to the Representatives, and others, a lecture on the subject of gambling; adopted.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Carlisle, Wilson, Conner, Hamilton, Blanton, Warren, Moore, Bowen and Lightfoot, and appropriately referred.

The bill in addition to the act for Robert Williams, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, came up in order at this time.

Mr. HARDY concluded his remarks commenced yesterday. He was opposed to the passage of this bill until further investigation had been made and more data shown, from which to make the estimation, and ascertain the just amount.

Mr. COLLINS gave a full statement of the case, and the conclusion to which he came after a thorough investigation, was, that the claim of Mr. Williams was just and right, and that the passage of this law would be no more than an act of sheer justice to him.

Mr. BOULWARE had been informed that Mr. Williams had been already fully compensated, and therefore he was opposed to the passage of this bill.

Mr. NEWELL thought this bill should be passed. He had acted on the committee, and was acquainted with the facts of the case, and thought it a contract between the State of Kentucky, of the one part, and Mr. Williams, of the other part, which had been violated by the State to the damage of Mr. Williams to a large amount, and the passage of this bill would be but an act of justice.

Mr. MOORE thought as the committee had investigated the matter thoroughly, and as it was a committee in which the House had confidence, the members should not stop to make a personal investigation, but should rely upon the report of the committee, and vote for the bill.

Mr. HUGHES agreed with the gentleman from Rockcastle, (Mr. Moore), that as the committee had reported a bill, he was willing to vote for it, and pay a just and honest debt due from the State of Kentucky, to Mr. Williams. As it was an honest debt, upon which the House was sitting as a jury, he was for acting according to the evidence submitted to the committee, and rendering a verdict in accordance with common justice.

Mr. R. H. FIELD moved to recommit to the committee, with instructions to hear further proofs from the members of the Board of Int. Imp.

Mr. WINTERSMITH was opposed to the recommitment, because the committee had already received, in an authentic manner, all the information which could be derived from the Board. He discussed the matter at length; he had examined the case thoroughly, and his opinion, free from sympathy and prejudice, was, that the passage of the bill was demanded by justice.

Mr. WRIGHT thought there was some little discrepancy between the assertions of different members of the committee, and he thought it better to re-commit it.

Mr. BUSH did not think it necessary to re-commit, but if gentlemen were not ready to vote upon it, he hoped that it would be made the special order for some future day.

Mr. SPEED was not ready to vote for the passage of the bill; he wanted more facts in the case. He was not unwilling to vote for any appropriation that was demanded in justice; but he was not fully satisfied what course should be pursued in this case, until more facts were shown to him and the House.

Mr. R. H. FIELD thought as there were facts which were not before the House, it would be no more than justice to re-commit it.

Mr. COLLINS would not oppose the motion to re-commit, and he hoped that gentlemen who appeared to feel an interest in the matter would appear before the committee; the motion to re-commit was then carried.

Mr. McKINNEY of the committee on Enrollments made a report.

Mr. COMBS said, Mr. SPEAKER—I take leave to announce that, by permission of the House, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, I shall have the honor, on behalf of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the gallant 2nd Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to present to this Assembly, as the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, the tattered and torn flag, sprinkled with blood, which waved so gloriously over their heads in the great battle of Buena Vista; and which was recaptured from an overwhelming force of the enemy by that heroic Regiment, and brought back in triumph to Kentucky.

Mr. PRICE—Education—a bill to abolish the militia system and to revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth, with an amendment to the first section; read, when

Mr. BUSH moved to refer to the committee of the Whole and make it the special order for Wednesday week; carried.

Mr. PRICE, a bill to incorporate the Lexington Female Institute; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Cove Spring Academy in the county of Boyle; read and passed.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

Mr. DUNCAN—Military Affairs—a bill to exempt from militia duty the volunteers to the war in Mexico, with an opinion that it ought not to pass; read, when

Mr. COMBS hoped that some member of the committee would state to the House the reasons which had induced the committee to report against the bill. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, and unless he could hear some good reasons why those who had served their country so gallantly and successfully, should not be exempted from again entering the "corn stalk" militia, he should vote for the bill. There was not a soldier who had served thirty days in the Mexican War, who did not know more of the duties of a soldier, than those who have served in the "corn stalk" militia from the age of 18 to 45.

Mr. DUNCAN said it was the first time that he had presented himself to the House to make any remarks.

There were several reasons that influenced the committee in making a report adversely to the bill, and one was, the committee believed that those who had served their country in that war, did not demand or desire any personal privileges. As one of the number who had served there, he felt unwilling to have the State exempt him from those duties which should be general and universal. Those who had been to Mexico as soldiers, had become acquainted thoroughly with military tactics, and many of them would doubtless be promoted to the military offices, and thus improve the militia system. It had been a pleasure to him to serve his country in the war; he had done it from principles of duty, and of patriotism, and not for such paltry exemptions. Those who had served their country in the Revolutionary, or the Late war, had never been exempted from this duty, and why should those who had served in the Mexican war?

Mr. COMBS said the passage of this bill would not prevent them from serving; they would yet be allowed to. The object was to do honor to those who, like the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Duncan), had served their country so nobly and gallantly. Even if they do again enter the militia, what grounds have they to suppose that their merits will be recognized by the Governor? He had known cases, where men who had served their country in the front ranks, have been overlooked by the Governor, and men who could not command a corporal's guard, been appointed to the high militia offices. His desire was to do them honor, and place upon record this bill, as an evidence of the gratitude of the State.

Mr. DUNCAN said he had no doubt but that every soldier who had served in the Mexican war felt that he was amply rewarded in the respect of his countrymen, and did not ask the exemption from duty proposed by this bill. Several of them who served in the war, had said to him that they did not ask or desire to be exempted from any duty; they ask no privileges above their fellow-citizens; they place their claims upon higher grounds, and there is not one of them willing to have the bill passed.

Mr. BOULWARE offered to amend by striking out "Mexican war," and inserting "Late war."

Mr. SMITH hoped the gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COMBS said it was known that he had the honor of serving in the Late war, he had never claimed any exemption.

Mr. BOULWARE said he was aware the gentleman from Fayette (Mr. Combs) had served in the late war and he wished to do him a favor.

Mr. FORDE moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays being called it was carried, 56 to 23.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. BEARD moved to dispense the rules of the House to allow him to obtain leave to bring in a bill; carried.

Mr. BEARD had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Taylorsville and Louisville Turnpike road; referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Christian Church at Mt. Eden, Spencer county; referred.

Mr. BOWEN had leave to bring in a bill to amend the revenue laws; referred.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Hughes in the Chair on the bill making appropriation for the improvement of Licking river.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it appeared that the "day of Pentecost had fully come." He had heard a gentleman say that this appropriation would be a good one, but he was afraid of his constituents. He wanted them instead of being afraid of their constituents, to be afraid of calling down the judgment of Almighty God upon them, if they should vote against this measure. He believed that when the Almighty formed that river, he intended it for taking down the lumber which was up there, and he called upon the members of the House to vote for this appropriation to carry out God's designs.

He moved to fill up the blank with \$3,000.

Mr. TOWLES made a few remarks in favor of the bill.

The question being on filling up the blank with \$3,000, it was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading, which, on motion, was dispensed with; the yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was lost, 29 to 48.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to incorporate a Turnpike Road from Oregon to the Louisville and Crab Orchard road, &c.; and the bill was then referred.

A bill to modify and change the law of 1833, was passed over in committee, by consent.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—had consent to report a bill to change the time of holding the Clay Circuit Court, and for other purposes; read, when

Mr. HUGHES offered to amend by adding that the Union Circuit Court be authorized to continue its sessions for 18 days if their business required it, but withdrew on request, and the original bill was then passed.

Mr. COLEMAN had leave to report a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Swansey, of Crittenden county; read and referred.

A bill to repeal in part and amend in part, the law to protect the rights of married women, was also passed over by consent.

A bill giving the action of trespass to the widow and heirs of persons killed; read.

Mr. SMITH advocated the bill at length, upon the ground that it would have a tendency to prevent the commission of the crime of manslaughter, which had come to be a common offence, since it was difficult and almost impossible to procure a conviction of the perpetrator of the offence, owing frequently to the influence of money.

Mr. TOWLES opposed the bill upon the ground that it gave a civil remedy for a criminal offence, and would place a wife and children at the bar of a Court of Justice to demand a pecuniary compensation for the blood of a husband and father.

Mr. ELLIOTT discussed the bill at length, upon the ground among others, that the manner of the selection of a criminal jury was such that it often gave the criminal an opportunity of selecting a jury upon which he may previously have operated by his money, or otherwise; and that if he should even be acquitted by that jury, if this bill was passed, it would give the widow and children an opportunity of bringing him before another jury, differently selected and composed of better men, and at whose hands the criminal might receive a pecuniary punishment for his offence.

Mr. HANSON opposed the bill upon the grounds that it was placing a price upon human life. That the reason of prescribing a criminal punishment for the commission of manslaughter, was because human life was above any pecuniary compensation. He was unwilling to say upon the statute book that there could be a price for human blood, or that a wife could be compensated for the loss of an affectionate husband, or the child rewarded for the loss of a kind father. But the loss does not fall alone upon them; the Commonwealth has suffered by the loss of a citizen, and she demands the punishment of the criminal as her only satisfaction. He thought it would be disgraceful to the Commonwealth to pass this bill. He discussed the bill at length.

Mr. COLLINS offered to amend, by allowing all matters to be given in evidence that could be given in an action of trespass *vi et armis*.

He was of the opinion that the matter should be investigated, as he believed the principle a good one; and he was desirous of having the bill perfected, and for that purpose, he moved to commit it to the committee of the Whole, and make it the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. HUGHES offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of passing a law to require plaintiffs or complainants in vexatious suits at law or in Chancery, to give security for costs, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved further, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to require plaintiffs in actions for trespass, assault and battery, and actions for slander to pay the costs of the suit, where the damages assessed by the jury do not amount to more than \$5, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House adjourned.

REMARKS OF Mr. T. D. BROWN of Hardin, in committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the revenue law:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—A member of the committee reporting this bill to the House; and constituting as I do the minority of the committee in that report, I feel called on, after what has been said in the course of the debate it has given rise to, to say a few words in defence of my own position, and in reply to remarks made by some gentlemen who advocate the bill.

The act, which the bill proposes to repeal, and known before the country as the "specific taxation law," has been denounced as wrong in principle, unjust in its operations, and disgraceful to the statute book. I regret that some gentlemen, not content with an expression of their views in relation to the bill, have thought proper to transcend, in my opinion, the legitimate range of debate, and impute unworthy motives to those who have considered it their duty to oppose the passage of the bill. In re-

ply to such imputations, I can only say, that I intend to exercise the rights which belong to me as the Representative of my constituency, and perform what I shall conceive to be my duty to them, and the Commonwealth, although such a course may incur the odious imputation of demagogism. In the course of my participation, in the legislation of the country, I have never called in question the motives of any gentleman for his support of any measure. I do not intend that any imputation, which shall be made against the motives of myself, or those who co-operate with me, in opposing the passage of this bill, and preserving the revenue system of the Commonwealth, shall, in the least degree, influence my action as a public agent. I have but one rule by which I am governed, in both private, and public relations; and that is, to pursue the honest dictates of my judgment unimpaired of consequences. We find the law, which the bill proposes to repeal on the statute book, making a part of the revenue system of the Commonwealth, and furnishing the sum of \$13,000, annually to the Treasury. Repeat it, and from what source, and in what way will you supply the deficiency that will be produced?

Gentlemen declare their readiness to vote for direct taxation, sooner than retain a law, which they have been pleased to term odious and degrading to the Commonwealth. It has been said that the law conflicts with the Constitution. I can find nothing in the law wrong in policy, or that conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution. The right to impose specific taxes, is one that has been frequently recognized, and exercised by the Legislature. I would feel obliged to the gentlemen from the counties of Henderson and Meade, if they will refer me to the clause of the State Constitution, which prohibits the exercise of such a power.

The principle and policy of specific taxation has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature. The act, which the bill proposes to repeal, was passed by a former Legislature as a revenue measure. It has received the sanction of subsequent Legislatures. Other acts have been passed imposing specific taxes; and if the principle is so unjust, why do not gentlemen introduce a bill to sweep the system from the statutes of Kentucky.

I am in favor of the law which the bill is intended to repeal, because I do not consider it either unconstitutional or wrong in its practical operation on the country. It does not impose a tax on any of the articles necessary in the practical affairs of life. It does not tax the implements of agriculture and industry, but articles of pleasure, of ornament and pride! The gentleman, (Mr. Towles,) from Henderson, seems to indulge seriously, the apprehension that if this specific taxation law is retained, that it will form the "entering wedge" to a grievous system of taxation in Kentucky. In support of his position he has thought proper to quote the opinions of the Rev. Sidney Smith, in relation to the system of taxation in Great Britain. I cannot perceive the propriety of quoting the opinions of a citizen of Great Britain in the discussion of a revenue measure in this House! The gentleman apprehends that if the law is not repealed, it will be the means of establishing a system of taxation in Kentucky, comprehending every thing, from the "brass nail on the coffin, to the ribbons of the bride." If the gentleman was a citizen of that despotic government, from whence he gets his authority for believing specific taxation wrong, he might with greater propriety indulge his fears. "The one is a despotic and tyrannical government, in which the supreme power is held and exercised by the few, oppressively to the great mass of the people. The other, is a Republican Government, established upon the principle of "man's ability for self government;" the supreme power residing in the hands of the great body of the people, and every citizen participates in the passage of laws, and in the administration of the Government, through his public agent. I will enquire of the learned gentleman, from whence he derived the powers he exercises upon this floor? Did he not have them delegated to him by his constituency in the county of Henderson? Through the gentleman then, as their public servant, they participate in the enactment of laws intended for the common good. It is absurd then to suppose any system of taxation can be established in this Government without the consent of the people! Such a system of oppressive taxation as alluded to by the gentleman, cannot be established, and exist in a government directed and controlled by a free people. It may exist in a government, such as he has gone to for his authority, for his action here.

While the right is guaranteed to all, of consulting their own feelings and tastes in reference to the articles of luxury, and pride, it is at the same time clearly the constitutional right of the Legislature to select objects of specific taxation.

Gentlemen who have denounced the act of 1843, taxing specific articles, have declared their willingness to vote for direct taxation to supply the deficiency in the revenue, which would be produced by the repeal of the law. No man is more fully prepared to meet the responsibilities which devolve upon him, than myself; but I am not prepared to give up a good revenue measure, that I may manifest my willingness to meet responsibility by voting for direct taxation. Whenever it shall become necessary to vote for increased taxation for the purpose of sustaining the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, no man will meet that responsibility more promptly than myself. But no such necessity exists, and I for one, cannot consent to cut off sources of revenue to produce such an event.

A little attention to the practical operations of the act of 1843, which the bill under consideration proposes to repeal, as presented in the Second Auditor's report, will show that the greater portion of the revenue obtained under it, is from those sections of the State in which most of the public money has been appropriated for Internal Improvement purposes. This, in my judgment, proves an important consideration in favor of the act. Thus far the law is just and right in its operations. It does not interfere with the indulgence of the fancies and tastes of any, but only imposes a slight tax on articles classed among those of pleasure, ornament and luxury! The Treasury of the State is not in a condition to do without the money derived from this specific taxation. We learn from a reference to the proper authorities, that the amount estimated to be received in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year is about \$19,000. Repeat the act of 1843, and we cut off from the Treasury \$13,000, leaving only a balance of \$6,000 to meet contingent expenses. Are gentlemen, then, prepared to embarrass the Treasury by repealing the law?

I appeal to that portion of the members of this House, who are for economy in legislation, and desire to see the honor of the State maintained, without a resort to increased taxation, to vote against the bill, and retain the act it is intended to repeal, as a part of the revenue system of the State. We will not then incur the responsibility of having diminished the resources of the government, and of having resorted to direct taxation to supply the Treasury.

WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of Crittenden and Livingston counties met at Salem on the 8th inst., passed strong resolutions against the Mexican war, and in favor of Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, declared for the 22d of February as the day for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, appointed delegates to that body, and recommended Mr. Dixon and Mr. Helm for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.—*Lou. Jour.*

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN BRECKENRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Breckenridge county, held at the court house in the town of Hardinsburg, on Monday, (County Court day,) the 17th day of January, 1848.

ISAAC DEHAVEN, Esq., was called to the chair, and WILLIAMSON COX appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Alf. Allen, Esq., whereupon Francis Peyton, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we approve the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, to hold a convention on the 22d day of February next, in the Capitol in Frankfort, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor, to be supported by the Whigs of this State, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That we have a decided preference for the Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson county, for the office of Governor, and that the delegates from this county, be instructed to use their best efforts to secure his nomination for that office; but should they fail in this, that said delegates be required to support the most available candidate for said office.

3. Resolved, That Francis Peyton, Alf. Allen, Jefferson Jennings, Williamson Cox, Charles Hambleton, N. L. Lightfoot, David R. Murray, Allen Atkinson, E. R. Eskridge, Peter Lyons, Ch. Sebastian, Thos. G. Owen, And. C. Moorman, R. A. S. Brasher, H. Washington, R. T. Robertson, J. W. Kincheloe, Jas. Moorman, Jr., James Dean, Jno. Bruner, Matthew Cunningham, Jno. Gilleland, Buckner Board, Isaac Dehaven, J. Howard Thomas, Benedict Wathen, or such portion of them as may be able to attend, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

4. Resolved, That we disapprove of a National Convention; but in relation to this matter, are willing to abide the decision of the State Convention, to assemble at Frankfort.

5. Resolved further, That the Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth, be requested to publish the above resolutions.

ISAAC DEHAVEN, Pres't.

W. Cox, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the Commonwealth.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20th, 1848.

TELEGRAPH STATION AT THIS PLACE.

The citizens of Versailles have been anxious to have a Telegraphic station here, and accordingly a subscription book was opened for the stock. Thirty shares of \$50 each, was the amount required, and 22 of the shares had been taken, and the thing came to a stand still.

Mr. Botsford gave his lecture on the Telegraph, and as a large audience was present, the subject was agitated, and the list made up within \$150, which will be closed in the morning, so we are to have the Telegraph here, and ask no favors with regard to lightning, either of Frankfort or Lexington.

THE PASS AND THE PASSER.—Mr. Bancroft's order to Com. Conner to allow Santa Anna "to pass freely," was, of course, obeyed by that gallant officer; who, however, in his despatch, August 16th, to the Secretary, notifying the landing of the President's protegee, let fall an expression by which it may be judged that obedience to such an order was not particularly agreeable to his feelings and officer-like sense of honor. "I could easily have boarded the Arab," says Com. Conner, "but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he entered without my concurrence." The Commodore was, plainly enough, ashamed of the duty imposed upon him, and took the most delicate way of showing the world, as well as of informing the Secretary, that he washed his hands of it.

North American.

The following is from the able correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:

THE ARMY DIFFICULTIES.

A Court of Inquiry ordered—Scott's charges against Pillow and Duncan, and Worth's against Scott, to be tried—Scott's against Worth dismissed!

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceedings, can be had for four cents per copy.

TO THE WHIGS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. NO POSTPONEMENT!

The Meeting of Whigs heretofore advertised for SATURDAY the 29th inst., is NOT POSTPONED as stated in the Daily Commonwealth of the 25th, but will certainly take place the day heretofore fixed. Every Whig in the county who feels any interest in the selection of Delegates to the General Convention, is requested to attend. The meeting will take place at the COURT HOUSE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 29th inst., and those present may then act definitively, or otherwise, as they may judge proper.

The notice calling the meeting for the 29th inst., having been generally circulated, it is supposed most of the Whigs in the county who feel an interest in the selection of Delegates to said Convention, will attend on that day. Among other reasons why we think a postponement should not take place, is the one, that some of the Delegates who may be appointed from the different parts of the county, on the day before the Convention meets, may not get notice of their appointment, and certainly will have no time to consult together, and ascertain the wishes of the Whigs of the county as to who should be the nominees.

Mr. CLAY presided at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, which was held at Washington city, on the 18th inst. Upon his introduction to the assemblage he was most enthusiastically cheered. He addressed the society in a speech of nearly an hour's length, and was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, meets at the Hall on the corner of Broadway and St. Clair Streets, to-day. A Grand Procession will be formed at 1 1/2 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. GILLISTIE, Grand Marshal.

Quite a large number of the brethren of the Order are present, and it is hoped their deliberations may result in the advancement of the noble work in which they are engaged.

We are indebted to our friend Capt. THEODORE O'HARA for late Mexican papers.

RUMORED TREATY OF PEACE.—We learn from the Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier, dated Philadelphia, 24th January, that "news has reached Washington of Mr. TRIST's having completed a treaty of peace with Herera, the basis of which is, that all Upper California and all the country east of the Rio Bravo is ceded to the United States, the latter paying to Mexico the sum of \$15,000,000. We have no idea that there is the slightest truth in the rumor.

We see it stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Congress is about to attempt by further and more stringent legislation, to prevent the recurrence of such explosions as that of the A. N. Johnson.—A friend suggests as a test of the fitness of Engineers to run boats, that an examiner should be appointed to investigate their character for sobriety and steadiness. A mellow breath, compounded of the odorous sweets of brandy, mackerel, onions and tobacco should be made a disqualification; and thus the safety of the travelling public would be materially enhanced.

The National Intelligencer of the 20th inst., contains a very interesting letter from the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, to Mr. BUTLER, in which he very strongly urges the immediate withdrawal of our forces from Mexico, and the adoption of the defensive line as suggested by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Poinsett, the Minister of the United States to Mexico for several years, was afterwards Secretary of war under Mr. Van Buren, and has therefore had every possible opportunity of acquiring information upon the subject of which he writes.

A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives in Congress on the 18th inst., declaring it inexpedient to withdraw our troops from the fields they have won, to a defensive line. The resolution was promptly laid on the table, by a vote of 96 to 89. We do not know that this vote indicates, positively, the feeling in Congress upon the proposition to occupy a defensive line, but at all events it shows a disposition to consider respectfully the proposition to that effect made by Mr. Calhoun.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a report to the House of Representatives, which communicates a mistake in the estimates previously given of four millions of dollars! The blunder has created quite a sensation, and will elicit a warm debate.

GEN. SCOTT TO BE COURT MARTIALED.—The National Intelligencer confirms the rumor heretofore published, that Gen. TOWSON, Paymaster General, has been ordered to Mexico, where he is, in conjunction with Generals Cushing and Butler, to form a court of inquiry on Gen. Scott! Gen. Worth is by the same order released from arrest, and the charges preferred against him by Gen. Scott are ordered to be dismissed! Verily these are strange times. It will be a strange result if the Hero of Chippewa, of the battles of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino, &c., &c., and the conqueror of the proud city of Mexico, shall be tried in the "Halls of the Montezumas," humbled in the presence of the conquered enemies of his country, and sent home deprived of his trusty sword!

V. JOHNSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia, to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Colquitt, resigned.

WEEKLY LEXINGTON ATLAS.—We have received the first number of this paper. It looks well, and reads well. The advantage which a Weekly paper, made up from a daily, has over all others, consists in the fact that while a common weekly presents but one map of the prominent events of the week, the daily-weekly presents an entire Atlas comprising six distinct daily maps.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In 1840, the Directory of the Com. and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, Mississippi, made two deeds of assignment to Thos. E. Robins, W. S. Bodley, and W. C. Walker, conveying all the property and effects of the bank, of every description, for the alleged purposes of enabling it to avoid a forfeiture of its charter, by completing the Railroad within the time prescribed by the charter, and of placing all its creditors on an equal footing. Alex. H. Arthur, held the notes of the bank to a large amount. In 1841, he filed a bill in chancery, to set aside the assignments, upon the ground that they attempted to appropriate the property and effects of the bank, to its own ultimate benefit, by postponing the demands of creditors, to an indefinite and unlimited period. The court below decided against Arthur; the High Court of Appeals, has recently decided in his favor—has set aside the deeds, and has thrown the business of the bank back into the hands of the President and Directors.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, in his remarks on the ten regiment bill, declared that he heard with unutterable pain the declaration from an American Senator, of a purpose to annihilate the whole of Mexico; its establishment into a province, or its absorption at once into our government. Has not Mr. Butler spoken the real sentiment of every American patriot! The question of the entire subjugation and annexation of Mexico, is daily gathering strength, because designing and unprincipled men are weaving it into the web of one of the great political parties. They are, for purposes of self aggrandizement, holding it up as a party question. They have torn from around their purpose, the thin veil which has hitherto shut them out from the public gaze, and the monstrous design begins now to stand forth without disguise. Mr. Senator CASS, who more than once interrupted Mr. CALHOUN, to make the declaration that no idea was entertained of the extinguishment of Mexican nationality, now openly and boldly speaks of that consummation, as a thing which is to be accomplished, and expresses the opinion that this republic might swallow the whole of Mexico without danger.

To the same purport, says the American, is Mr. Hannegan's resolutions. To the same purport the language of letter writers from Washington corresponding with journals in the interest of the Administration, the tone of those journals, the quoted opinions of officers returned from Mexico, with boasts and speeches at public festivals almost without number in various parts of the country. With the same end in view it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury has been laboring since the commencement of the session of Congress—to say nothing of previous efforts; and soon it may be expected that the whole body of the supporters of the Administration, abandoning all concealment, will take ground openly in favor of the conquest, occupation and ultimate absorption of all Mexico. The call for fresh levies of troops to carry on the war against an enemy already prostrated, and the mode itself in which the war is to be prosecuted, belong, as part and parcel, to the same plan.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The Louisville papers of yesterday contain some interesting news from Mexico. The fact that Mr. Trist did not come down with the late train, as was anticipated, gives some hope that a treaty of peace may be under consideration. It is asserted too, that Mr. Trist, some time since asked that his powers might be renewed.—Troops are moving from Vera Cruz to the city rapidly. As soon as a new force of 1500 is collected at Vera Cruz, Col. Bankhead will take command of them and move on Orizaba. Gen. Smith, Governor of the City of Mexico, has had a difficulty with the authorities of that city; it resulted in the removal of the latter. The Government is doing all in its power to assemble the Congress, and it was believed that it would assemble by the middle of the present month. The old army was disbanded and the National Guard established. The American prisoners taken at various times and places have been sent to Col. Childs, at Puebla.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.
CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 27, 1847.
The prospects for negotiating a peace immediately, increase daily, and in fact, we have every reason to believe the Mexicans will conclude it during the next month, if our Government will accede to the terms they offered during the armistice. An entirely different opinion exists in the councils of the Mexican Government, and with a large majority of the people. My correspondent at Queretaro writes me, under date of the 20th inst., that about thirty of the new deputies had already arrived, and that by the 5th or 10th of January, there would not only be a quorum, but nearly if not the whole of the Congress present; that there is no opposition to the negotiation of a peace, except among the deputies from the States of San Luis de Potosi and Jalisco. The new President, Herrera, is known to be in favor of immediate negotiations. The present Government has succeeded in destroying the old army, and has organized a new one, composed of the National Guard, the organization of which I send you. This new army will enable the Government to keep down the old one, and also will be its support in any measure it determines upon.

I informed you in a former letter that there would be no movement from this place upon San Luis and Zacatecas or Queretaro before the middle of January, and I now repeat it, although the city is full of rumors every day about the march of a large column upon those places.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court assembled—Present, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BAKER and SIXSON, Judges.

Tuesday, January 25, 1848.

CASES DECIDED.
Helm's heirs v. Nichols's heirs, decree, Nicholas; reversed.
Simple v. Murphy, decree, Clinton; reversed.
Davis v. Stafford, judgment, Johnson; reversed.
McDonald v. Moxley, judgment, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Merrithew v. Heran, &c., decree, Louisville; petition for a rehearing overruled.
Ballard, &c. v. Walker, &c., decree, Madison; mandate set aside and the motion to affirm overruled.
Coleman v. Gordon, decree, Grant;
Maxwell v. Maxwell, decree, Logan;
Harrell v. Johnson, decree, Todd;
Smith v. Stout, judgment, Todd;
Work v. Work, decree, Fayette; were argued.

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.
TODD & CRITTENDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
FRANKFORT, KY.
January 25, 1848

OBITUARY.
Departed this life, on the 31st inst., of Intermittent Fever, on his farm in McCracken county, Dr. ROBT. FLETCHER, aged 51 years. Few men possessed a greater share of the consideration and esteem of their contemporaries than the deceased. He emigrated to this part of his native State, in 1816, while it was yet a frontier, with but few inhabitants. By his industry and application, he attained considerable eminence in his profession. His unswerving integrity and gentlemanly deportment, his energy of character and sound practical sense, eminently fitted him for public life, and twice was he, by the voice of his countrymen, called to serve them in the Legislature of his State. We need say no more. Eulogy can add nothing to his many virtues, nor lessen his imperfections. His virtues will live in the remembrance of his numerous acquaintances, while his imperfections will be forgotten.—West Kentuckyian.

ANOTHER PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION GONE.
Departed this life, at his residence near New Castle, Henry county, Ky., on the 9th ult., LITTLEBERRY WELLS, in the 56th year of his age.
At the early age of 17, his bosom glowing with the patriotic feelings of the day, Mr. Wells enlisted and served four tours for his father, in the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. Still, not satisfied with the weight of despotism which was pressing upon the sons of freedom, he enlisted again and served three other tours for himself. Mr. W. was in many of the hard fought battles of the Revolution.

He was born and raised in Chesterfield county, Virginia.—About forty years ago he moved to Henry county, Ky., and purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death. The latter part of his life he spent in the service of the church, and died in the faith of receiving the crown which is to encircle the brow of the redeemed.—Louisville Dem.

FRANKFORT FEMALE SEMINARY.

The closing exercises of the present session of the Frankfort Female Seminary, will take place in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening next, at early candle light. An address will be delivered to the pupils by the Rev. STUART ROBINSON. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY; embracing its History, Antiquities, Biographical Sketches, and Sketches of Character of between one and two hundred Pioneers, Statesmen, Soldiers, Jurists, Divines, Physicians, &c.; descriptions of the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.; &c.; embellished with 40 handsome Wood Engravings. Together with a MAP of the State; by LEWIS COLLINS. This work has just issued from the press, and is on sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Jan. 19, 1848.

ONE MORE!

BOOK and JEWELRY SALE,

POSITIVELY TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

This, Wednesday Evening, January 26, 1848, at

AT F. A. KENNON'S AUCTION ROOMS,

ST. CLAIR STREET.

F. A. KENNON, Auctioneer.

Frankfort, Jan. 26, 1848.

New Orleans Sugar.

10 HDS. prime old Sugar;
5 do. new crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 25, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Law Notice.

JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

July 6, 1847—769-4f.

JOHN C. HERNDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby counties, and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 24 door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims on the Soldiers' bounty, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.
April 1, 1844—599-4f

JAMES HARLAN & WILLIAM L. HARLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in partnership in the several Courts held in Frankfort. JAMES HARLAN will also attend the Circuit Courts in which he has practised for several years past.

Frankfort, March 12, 1847—753-4f

Land for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a tract of 230 acres of good land, situated on Panther Creek, in Ohio county, and about 10 miles from the town of Owensboro'. There is about 25 acres of improved land, and a small Dwelling House, Tobacco Barn, &c. on the premises. Price \$600. The land is unquestionable. For further particulars, enquire of the undersigned.

Address—Frankfort. GEO. M. GREEN.

December 29, 1847—794-d&w

THE LATE GENERAL HARRISON'S

Carriage for Sale.

THE undersigned, as agent for Mrs. Gen. HARRISON offers for sale, the splendid HARAGE presented to Gen. H. by the citizens of Baltimore. It is as good as new, never having been used more than ten or a dozen times. Its original cost was \$2,500. It is a splendid specimen of that class. It can be seen at the Coach Manufactory of Messrs. J. & B. BRUCE, in Cincinnati. The subscriber will meet any one in Cincinnati at any time, who wishes to purchase, if notified by letter, at Cleves Post Office, Ham. county, Ohio.

WM. H. H. TAYLOR.

Agent for Mrs. Anna Harrison.

North Bend, Ohio, January 12, 1848.—796-d&w

\$70 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Kentucky Penitentiary, on Sunday night, the 21st instant, a convict named ELISHA SKETOE. Said convict is about 29 years of age, (quite small for his age), is only about 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 130 pounds; delicate regular features; small black eyes; from his hair and general appearance, he looks like he might be part Indian or Spaniard; is very ignorant, having no education, and but little natural sense; looks down when spoken to, and with a very slight examination and questioning may be detected. Said convict took from my stable, and rode off, a dark bay horse, about four years of age; at least fifteen hands high; sleek bodied; a slender built, with a very long black mane and tail; no spots upon him; has been ridden much, and is quite skittish; is what judges would term a "very clever horse."

The saddle he rode is about half worn, doubled skirted, with knee puffs upon the skirts. The girth has been broken and tied together; black bridle, single head-stall, double reins; one of the reins ripped in two; old fashioned curb bit, with long jaws and quite rusty.

I will give \$70 for the arrest and delivery of the convict and horse; or fifty for the convict alone; or \$20 for the horse; or a liberal reward for the capture of the horse, and the return of the reins and bit, and the saddle, or that I may get them.

NEWTON CRAIG,
Agent and Keeper of the Ky. Penitentiary.

Frankfort Nov. 20, 1847—797-d&w

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice Law in partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Reedy will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts.

Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-4f

DR. ALEX. M. BLANTON,

Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence, offers his services to the public. Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky. July 6, 1847—769-4f.

Fencing Nails.

20 KEES and 10 penny Nails for fences; just received; by
[Jan. 1, 1848] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Bounty Lands.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders to the public his services as agent for the location of BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, issued to those who have served as Soldiers in the war with Mexico. All persons holding Land Warrants, are informed that the undersigned is peculiarly well situated for a business of this kind, being located in the immediate vicinity of a large body of the best vacant land now offered for sale by the Government; and being likewise in the possession of Charts of all the vacant land in the Western part of Missouri and Iowa.

Persons wishing to have their Warrants located, can have it done on reasonable terms, and upon the best of land, by including their Scrip to him at ST. JOSEPH, Buchanan county, Mo., when the location will be satisfactorily made, and the Patent obtained and transmitted by mail to any point in the United States.

Agent for the Location of Bounty Lands.

JAMES A. OWEN.

REFERENCES:
Hon. S. L. LEONARD, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Col. A. W. DONIPHAN, Liberty, Missouri.
JAMES I. DOZIER, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. P. THOMASON, } Louisville, Kentucky.
St. Joseph, Mo., January 15, 1848.—797-4f

General Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit:

Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols. Equity Pleadings, 4 vols. Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. " on Partnership, " on Prom. Notes, " on Sales, " on Bills, " on Agency, " on Bailments, " on Insurance, " Conflict of Laws, Roberts on Frauds, Ballantine on Limitations, Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law, Cooper's Justinian, Smith's Chancery Practice, Tillinghast's Adams on Eject., Walker's American Law, Phillips on Pleading, Mayhew's Pleading, ALSO, A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value.) W. M. TODD, January 6, 1848.

Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be purchased, provided immediate application be made. W. M. TODD, January 6, 1848.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, January 6.

Mathematical Instruments,

OF McCallister's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, (Jan. 6.)

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur CAPS, at W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Seibert's Row, January 6.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of: Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Comdie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols., Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work, Diseases on Females, " on Children, Churchill on Diseases of Children, Parson's Wistar, Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, Rillie's Medical Formulary, Ricord on Venereal, Brodie's Clinical Lectures, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, U. N. Dispensatory, new edition, Wilson's Dissector, Fowne's Chemistry, &c. I have on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of: Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Comdie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols., Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work, Diseases on Females, " on Children, Churchill on Diseases of Children, Parson's Wistar, Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, Rillie's Medical Formulary, Ricord on Venereal, Brodie's Clinical Lectures, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, U. N. Dispensatory, new edition, Wilson's Dissector, Fowne's Chemistry, &c. I have on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of: Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Comdie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols., Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work, Diseases on Females, " on Children, Churchill on Diseases of Children, Parson's Wistar, Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, Rillie's Medical Formulary, Ricord on Venereal, Brodie's Clinical Lectures, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, U. N. Dispensatory, new edition, Wilson's Dissector, Fowne's Chemistry, &c.

Miscellaneous Books.

I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock. W. M. TODD, January 6.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, January 6.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

AN additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Geo. C. Kip and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since and for sale at W. M. TODD'S, January 6. First door below the Mansion House.

Fresh Groceries.

NOW on hand, and receiving regularly, a large and complete assortment of Groceries, which will be sold on such terms, and at such prices, as offer inducements for retail dealers to purchase in Frankfort. Now in store: 10 Hbls Prime No. 1 Sugar, (New crop); 30 Sacks Rio Coffee; 10 Qu bbls No. 1 Mackerel; 10 Kils. do; 20 Bbls Super Family Flour; 40 Kegs Assorted Nails; 20 Bbls Pure Cider Vinegar; 100 Bbls Rectified Whiskey; 20 Bbls Refined Lard and Crushed Sugar; 100 Boxes Star and Sealine Candles, with other articles in the Grocery line. Also, on hand: 20 Bbls Hydraulic Cement; 180 Bbls Lake Salt; 800 Bbls Kewanee Salt. Frankfort, Nov. 30, 1847—790-4f. LAZ. LINDSEY.

Green Apples.

JUST RECEIVED per Isaac Shelby, from Ohio, 70 Barrels splendid APPLES, for sale low for Cash. LAZ. LINDSEY, January 24, 1848.

LOST.

TWO NOTES drawn by the City authorities of Frankfort, Ky., signed by H. Wingate, Clerk, and made payable to and endorsed by John Lockwood, one at 6 months, dated Dec. 10th, 1847, amount \$185; and one at 12 months, dated Dec. 10, 1847, amount \$211 1/2. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped. Said notes were enclosed in a letter at Cincinnati, and deposited in the Post Office, and directed to Wm. Lockwood, at Lexington, Ky. Any person who can give any information of the same to the subscriber at Cincinnati, or at this Office, will be liberally rewarded. January 24, 1848—4f JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Wanted.

A OVERSEER, steady, industrious, that can come well recommended. Also, a NEGRO MAN, on hire, of good habits. I wish also to PURCHASE A NEGRO MAN of good character, —All to be occupied on a farm. A. W. DUDLEY, Frankfort, January 12, 1848.—797-11w-4f

Negro Man for Sale.

A LARGE and sprightly NEGRO MAN FOR SALE, having some knowledge of the use of rough tools and the Steam Engine. Enquire at this Office. A. W. DUDLEY, January 12, 1848.—797-11w-4f

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,

WILL practice in the Counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson, and Shelby, and in all the Courts in Frankfort. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Pylthian.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Buckley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-4f

V. & J. A. MONROE,

Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson, and Shelby, and in all the Courts in Frankfort. Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenan's Book Store.

JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or used in those States. Dec. 14, 1847—79-4f

Law Notice.

O. G. CATES & L. E. HARVEY, HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of Law, will give their joint attention to any business confided to them. Office on St. Clair street, adjoining the old Bank. Sept. 7, 1847—778-4f

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1845—399-4f

ROBERT C. MCKEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also, in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1845—658-4f

LETCHER & TILFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1846—704-4f

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE this day dissolved their partnership by mutual agreement. Each will continue the practice on his own account, in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. They will give their joint attention to their unfinished business. Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1847—751-4f

General Advertisements.

CAPITAL LODGE.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets regularly every MONDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, at their Hall on St. Clair Street, over the Store of Geo. W. Gwin & Co. All transient brothers are most cordially invited to visit us. By order of the Lodge, K. GILLISTIE, N. G. Jan. 18, 1848—168

I. O. of O. F.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at their new Hall, corner of Main and Ann Streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger House, at 7 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us. H. GILBERT, N. G. January 1, 1848.

